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TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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I. GENERAL 1/

1. The Turks and Caicos Islands lie south-east of the Bahama Islands and about 145 kilometres north of the Dominican Republic. The Territory consists of two groups of islands separated by Turks Island passage, a deep-water channel approximately 35 kilometres wide. The Turks Islands are situated east of the passage and the Caicos Islands west of it. The Turks group comprises two inhabited islands, namely, Grand Turk (on which Cockburn Town, the capital, is located) and Salt Cay, as well as eight uninhabited cays and a large number of islets. The principal islands in the Caicos group are North Caicos, South Caicos, Middle (or Grand) Caicos and Providenciales. East Caicos and West Caicos are uninhabited.

2. The last census taken in the Turks and Caicos Islands, on 12 May 1980, registered a population of 7,413; in 1970, it had been 5,558. The average annual growth rate during the decade was therefore approximately 3 per cent. 2/ The population in 1987 was estimated to be 13,500, indicating an average annual growth rate of 8 to 10 per cent during the current decade. Government policy for the period from 1987 to 1997 is to let the population increase to no more than 18,000 by 1997 while seeing to it that the expatriate population does not outnumber the indigenous population.

II. CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. Constitution

3. The 1988 Constitution of the Territory provides for a Governor appointed by the Queen, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The new Legislative Council consists of 19 members - 3 more than under the previous Constitution. There are 13 elected representatives, 3 members appointed by the Governor and 3 ex officio members of the Executive Council. Under the Constitution, the Governor may appoint three members to the Legislative Council: one member on the advice of the Chief Minister, another in consultation with the leader of the Opposition and a third at his own discretion.

4. The new Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988 conferred powers of administration on the Governor that were usually those of the elected Government. According to the Constitution, the Governor may refuse legislation or bills passed by the legislature. He may also enforce bills that had not previously been approved by the legislature.

5. Acting in pursuance of advice tendered to him by the Chief Minister under section 12(1) of the Constitution, the Governor announced that as at 12 February 1990, the following reassignments of portfolio responsibilities would take place:

Civil Aviation	From the Chief Minister to the Minister of Social Services
Road Traffic	From the Chief Minister to the Minister of Social Services

Post Office and Philatelic Bureau	From the Chief Minister to the Minister of Development and Commerce
Printing Office	From the Chief Minister to the Minister of Works and Utilities
Immigration	From the Chief Minister to the Minister of Works and Utilities
Labour	From the Minister of Natural Resources to the Minister of Works and Utilities

6. Portfolio responsibility for the Legislature had been assigned to the Chief Minister; that for local Government remained with the Chief Secretary, under section 12(2) of the Constitution. The portfolios of the Chief Secretary, Attorney General and Financial Secretary remained unchanged. 3/

B. Political parties and elections

7. The Turks and Caicos Islands has three political parties: the ruling People's Democratic Movement, the People's National Party and the National Democratic Alliance. General elections are held every four years, with the most recent on 3 March 1988 (see A/AC.109/950, paras. 6 and 7).

C. Future status of the Territory

8. By its resolution 44/93 of 11 December 1989, the General Assembly, inter alia, reiterated that it was the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to create such conditions in the Territory as would enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly. It reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and, in that connection, reaffirmed the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence. It urged the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Territory, including marine resources, to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources and to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the localization of the civil service at all levels and for the training of local personnel.

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D. Public service

9. The 1988 Constitution established a Public Service Commission (PSC) to advise the Governor on public service appointments and discipline. PSC, which has three Commissioners, also has functions relating to training, pay, conditions of service and rules of conduct for the civil service. In addition, PSC has responsibility for scholarship awards to civil servants, for both local and overseas training, which it administers through the Scholarships Board.

10. Recognizing the need for training of the public service at all levels, the Government established the Staff Training Unit in June 1987. The unit conducts courses for customs officers, immigration officers, registry personnel and other civil servants and continues to run a variety of courses aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the civil service. Since 1987, 787 officers have taken advantage of these courses. As a result of the customs training courses conducted in 1988, customs revenues have increased substantially and now account for about one half of government revenue. Training courses, such as customs and police drug training, computer policy making, personnel management and secretarial training, are conducted by consultants from the Civil Service College in the United Kingdom, the University of the West Indies and the Secretarial and Clerical College in Jamaica. 4/

11. The Public Service Training Board was established by PSC in 1988 to advise on, and assist in, the supervision of the policies and programmes for the training of public officers at all levels. 5/ In order to determine what further courses would be needed, a comprehensive needs analysis was undertaken in August 1989. Since March 1989, the Training Unit has been attached to the offices of the PSC.

12. Information provided by the administering Power confirmed that firm steps had been taken to redress the problems concerning conditions of service of civil servants that had been identified in the 1986 Constitutional Commission Report. The Report had drawn attention to demoralization in the civil service attributed to such problems as promotion blockages, inability to fill vacancies resulting from staff losses, the use of expatriate staff and disparities in payments made to local and expatriate staff members. A review of conditions of service and salaries resulted in the awarding on 10 October 1988 of a 10 per cent pay increase to public service employees. The Government proposed the granting of a further pay increase in fiscal year 1989/90.

III. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

13. The economy of the Turks and Caicos Islands continues to be based primarily on property development, offshore banking, tourism, the export of fish and government expenditure. The Territory also draws considerable external assistance from the United Kingdom, Canada and such international and regional institutions as the

European Development Fund and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). To reduce its economic dependence on external assistance, the Government has been expanding both the tourist industry and the Territory's role as an international banking centre.

14. In 1988, the Turks and Caicos Government adopted a national development plan that emphasized the need to expand the physical infrastructure of the Territory, to undertake more physical planning (including disaster-resistance techniques) and to strengthen several key sectors, including tourism, fisheries, water-resources management and human resources development. 6/ The Government was instituting a number of legislative and institutional developments, that would make a strong impact on the Territory's future economic performance. 7/

15. The Governor said that, through the Private Sector Development Office, the Ministry of Development was preparing a comprehensive development policy paper that would deal with the Government's efforts at addressing national development and strategic planning issues. The Turks and Caicos Islands was finalizing negotiations with CDB for a $US 1.5 million 8/ line of credit to the Territory through the Development Board. 4/

16. According to a press release, 9/ the Turks and Caicos Islands Development Organization (TCDO), established in 1986, was seeking, under new leadership, to assist in the Territory's economic development through non-political initiatives, i.e., by promoting close economic ties with Canada. A number of development projects, directly or indirectly related to TCDO, are already under way.

17. In his Speech from the Throne on 25 April 1989, 4/ the Governor reiterated the intention of the territorial Government to phase out budgetary aid from the United Kingdom within the four-year span of the current administration. This objective is expected to be achieved during the first year (see para. 21). As the requirement in respect of budgetary aid would thus be eliminated, an annual £3.5 million for budgetary/capital aid from the United Kingdom for fiscal years 1989/90, 1990/91 and 1991/92 would become available for developmental purposes.

18. The Development Board, established in 1974, encourages and actively co-operates in co-financing development projects with other sources of funds. It complements rather than competes with the commercial banks.

19. Seminars on how to start and operate a small business are being planned for the benefit of the public at large. They would be of interest both to those who are already in business and those intending to go into business. The seminars would be a joint effort of the Development Board and representatives of private and public sectors, such as bankers, accountants, lawyers, insurance agents, and representatives of government departments dealing with licences, environmental control and other areas of expertise that would have an impact on the conduct of business. The representative of the Development Board would serve as Chairman of the seminars. 3/

B. Public finance

20. In March 1989, the Legislative Council approved a budget of $43.9 million, comprising $20 million in recurrent expenditure and an estimated $23.9 million in capital development aid from the United Kingdom. 10/

21. Prior to 1989, when the Government's financial needs exceeded local income, the United Kingdom subsidized the Territory in the form of budgetary aid. During fiscal year 1989/90, however, revenues from local government service fees and customs duties are expected to exceed the budget - the first year when budgetary aid from the United Kingdom will not be required (see para. 17). Being financially independent, the Government of the Territory would no longer be required to submit to detailed examinations and appraisals of its budget by the British authorities concerned. 11/

22. According to a release from the Financial Secretary, 12/ certain modifications to existing practices came into effect on 1 April 1989. The changes related, inter alia, to the format of guests' registration and accounting records that hotel owners were required to maintain. The changes would permit the Government to collect an accommodation (occupancy) tax. For the effective implementation of these modifications, the services of a financial systems adviser to the Government was secured to consult with individual owners and to provide whatever assistance and support might be required.

23. According to a government press release, 13/ the Finance Department has established an internal audit division whose primary objective, as set out in an "Internal Audit Charter", is an independent appraisal of all Government activities as a service to all levels of management. The new division was established with the full support of the Finance Secretary. In his budget statement of 15 March 1989, the Chief Minister said that internal audit has a significant role to play in the future administration of government services.

C. Taxation and offshore enterprises

24. There is no income tax, capital gains tax or sales tax in the Territory. The laws of the islands make it one of the most attractive jurisdictions in which to establish a corporation and to engage in normal offshore financial activities. 11/ According to CDB, new company registrations rose by 12.5 per cent in 1988 and registration fees collected rose from $1.6 million in 1987/88 to an estimated $1.8 million in 1988/89. Those increases reflect an acceleration in the rate of growth of offshore business in 1988. During that year, consultants completed a report, which recommended an extension and revision of existing legislation to spur the sector's growth, particularly those aspects relating to trusts, banking, insurance and company registration. That recommendation was being urgently implemented. In addition, the Government had agreed to set up a Regulatory Unit to improve the quantity and quality of supervision of enterprises. A Supervisor of Insurance was recruited to manage the Unit.

D. Land tenure, agriculture and livestock

25. The total land area of the Territory is approximately 50,180 hectares. Beach-front properties, amounting to some 2,400 hectares, are owned by private land developers. The Executive Council of the Territory and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom adopted a new land policy designed to facilitate the full and gainful participation of the Islanders in the development of the country.

26. In his Speech from the Throne, 4/ the Governor stated that, with the new land policy coming into force, there would be a more regulated approach to the disposal of Crown land for commercial and residential purposes. It is envisioned that the Government will reap greater benefits from the disposal of this limited and non-replenishable resource.

27. In August 1989, the Chief Minister indicated that the land policy had proven to be a deterrent to Islander investors and asked that the policy be reviewed. According to him, the main areas of concern were the Islanders' being asked to pay exorbitant prices for Crown land and the requirement of an additional five-year lease period prior to granting land titles for commercial development. He said that these must be rectified if the Islanders were to have meaningful participation in both residential and commercial opportunities. 14/

28. The agricultural sector is small and limited to subsistence farming for the local market. More than 90 per cent of the food consumed in the Territory is imported from the United States of America, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Limited farming activities are carried out on North Caicos and Middle Caicos and, to a lesser extent, on Providenciales and Grand Turk.

29. CDB suggests that, despite the basically poor quality of the soil, a field investigation should be made by specialists in the agricultural sector in order to determine exactly which crops could be grown in those regions and what kind of assistance would be required to transform subsistence activities into commercial farming. 7/ There are only two commercial farms in the Territory.

30. Natural resource constraints such as low and unreliable rainfall and thin and stony soils make large-scale root crop farming difficult. According to CDB, however, this does not preclude the possibility of thriving livestock farming activities such as poultry and pig farms. Those activities could foster the further development of such agro-industrial activities as meat packing and feed processing. 7/

E. Fisheries

31. The United Kingdom has announced that as of 1 January 1990, it would expand its claimed territorial waters around the Turks and Caicos Islands from 3 to 12 miles. 15/ The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has reportedly stated that the drug-trafficking problem had been taken into consideration in making that decision.

32. Fishing is one of the most important primary economic activities in the Territory. Its main commodities are lobster and conch. This industry provides all of the Territory's exports and is an important source of employment.

33. During 1987/88 after three consecutive years of decline, the lobster catch rose by 15.1 per cent. The conch catch, however, fell by 7.5 per cent, its second consecutive decline. As a result of over-fishing, lobster and conch stocks have been declining. According to CDB, fishermen should now turn their attention to scale fishing, since this type of fish is available in large stocks. The possibility of fish processing should be given serious consideration, since items such as salted fish could be marketed with relative ease in other Caribbean islands. Smoked and pickled fish could be exported to North America. According to CDB, the role of the Turks and Caicos Islands Development Board is crucial in identifying opportunities in this area and in assisting prospective investors in acquiring the necessary expertise in fish processing.

34. New fishing legislation is being drafted. A research vessel and a second police launch have been acquired to protect the fisheries resources more effectively. A project is being implemented to improve fishing techniques, upgrade equipment and more fully exploit the scale fish potential. 7/

F. Mineral resources

35. Among the limited mineral resources of the Territory, aragonite has been identified as an important resource yet to be exploited. One of the policies of the Government for the period 1987-1997 is to explore fully the Territory's resources and to conclude agreements for the extraction of those minerals that might exist in commercial quantities.

G. Tourism

36. In a statement at the Legislative Assembly in April 1989, 4/ the Governor emphasized the importance of the rapid but controlled growth of a vibrant tourist industry, which was vital to the islands' economic and socio-economic future. In 1988, the Government appointed a new Tourist Board which was fully representative of all sectors of the tourist industry. The Board was charged with the task of implementing the Government's tourism policy, which seeks to ensure that Turks and Caicos Islanders have equal opportunity to join the mainstream of development and employment in the tourist sector. The Governor stated that his Government was determined to ensure a rightful place for the Islanders in all spheres of tourist development.

37. Although expatriate expertise in senior and middle management would be needed for some time, plans were under way for the establishment of a hotel and catering school in the Islands, which would enable secondary-school graduates to obtain first class technical training up to diploma level, in all aspects of the industry. Furthermore, tourism-related subjects were being introduced in secondary schools as a prerequisite to hotel and catering tertiary education.

38. During 1988, more than 47,000 tourists visited the islands, an increase of 28.5 per cent over the previous year, bringing an estimated general revenue of $6.2 million and additional Government revenue of $761,500. The upward trend in the industry was attributed mainly to the Government's new policy of active marketing, sales promotion and public relations. Public relations firms in the United States and the United Kingdom were retained to promote and project the image of the Islands and a Sales and Information Office was established in Grand Turk with a toll-free number from the United States. A joint marketing campaign between the Governments of the Dominican Republic and the Turks and Caicos Islands was initiated to promote holiday centres in the two countries. The project was to be funded by the European Community.

39. The Governor further stated that owing to the fragile nature of the islands' air communications, namely, its total dependence on one airline and one gateway, the Government had begun discussions with other airlines with a view to extending and improving services into the islands on a long-term basis. The proposed marketing arrangements with the Dominican Republic would establish Puerto Plata as a second gateway to the islands. The possibility of feeder services from San Juan, Puerto Rico, was also being explored. The addition of these gateways would increase accessibility to the islands and expand the number of airlines operating scheduled air services.

40. According to the Governor, projections for 1989 indicated that 65,000 visitors would travel to the islands that year and that that figure would double by 1990. To accommodate the influx of visitors, two large hotel projects, the Ramada Inn and the Sheraton Hotel, which would provide an additional 486 rooms and nearly 1,000 beds, are scheduled to be completed in 1990. In addition, the Le Deck Beach with 26 rooms was completed in December 1989 and the Yacht and Tennis Club is adding 16 rooms to its existing facilities. According to press reports, 16/ North Beach Development Ltd. will receive a £3 million loan 16/ from the Commonwealth Development Corporation towards the construction of a 157-room hotel and 72 beach villa rooms at Grace Bay Providenciales.

41. Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Provo Hotel Association Marketing Committee and Managing Director of Resort Management Services Limited called for closer association between the hotels, Pan American Airways and the Tourist Board. According to him, the United States should be the prime market target owing to its proximity to the Territory and related factors such as airfare and convenience. 17/

H. Communications and other basic facilities

42. Communications and other basic facilities are important to the Territory in terms of both maintaining contact between the inhabited islands and servicing the economy of the Territory, which depends on tourism, offshore banking and the activities of the business community. In this connection, the Financial Secretary stated in his budget speech in July 1988 that infrastructural projects which had been approved by the Government for implementation during 1988/89, were estimated at $3.8 million.

Roads

43. The total length of roads in the Territory is 547 kilometres and their distribution by island is as follows: Grand Turk, 79 kilometres; Salt Cay, 12 kilometres; South Caicos, 45 kilometres; Middle Caicos, 64 kilometres; North Caicos, 130 kilometres; and Providenciales, 137 kilometres. Although there is no formal classification of roads in the Territory, each inhabited island has running through most of its length a main road from which secondary or access roads and tracks branch out. The Governor announced that massive road-works had been undertaken and completed, thus generating much employment and more infrastructure and improving the appearance of Grand Turk and Providenciales. 4/

Sea

44. There are small harbours on Grand Turk and Providenciales, as well as docking facilities on North Caicos, South Caicos and Salt Cay. Middle Caicos has no docking facilities. Most materials required for the physical development of the island, as well as durable and other bulk consumer goods, are imported by sea. The majority of vessels calling at the ports of the Territory operate from the United States or the Dominican Republic.

45. In 1989, the administering Power indicated that a sea-wall was being constructed on South Caicos. According to the Governor, consultants have prepared a report on the sea-walls in Grand Turk and have made recommendations for their repair and strengthening. Construction of a new south jetty on Grand Turk at an estimated cost of £3.5 million commenced in 1989 and will be completed by mid-1990. The European Community is funding the project.

Air

46. Although all the inhabited islands have either airports or airstrips, only on Grand Turk, Providenciales, South Caicos and North Caicos are the runways paved. The remaining five airstrips have a hard surface constructed mainly of compacted coral. Air transport is heavily relied upon for carrying both passengers and goods between the islands. Links with outside countries are provided by major airports on Grand Turk and Providenciales and, to a lesser extent, a small airport on South Caicos.

47. In 1988, the Caribbean Airports Project of the Canadian International Development Agency granted the Territory $2.1 million to be used for the purchase of a prefabricated control tower, including the necessary equipment for its operation. The tower was to be erected at the international airport on Grand Turks to augment the existing one. According to the Governor, the control tower was under construction and the resurfacing of runways on the various islands, which, was part of the project, was in the process of being completed. The installation of security fencing on Providenciales and South Caicos had been finished and the possibility of runway lighting was being considered for South Caicos. In his budget speech, 12/ the Financial Secretary, stated that all the islands would be receiving some form of fire fighting equipment or additional equipment to meet international standards.

48. At a meeting in New York with representatives of Pan American Airways, the Chief Minister, discussed a variety of issues, including the possibility of greater co-operation with the islands in promotional activities, employment opportunities for flight attendants, fare structures and flight schedules as well as the re-introduction of an inflight meal. 18/

49. According to press reports, the Chief Minister, in consultation with American Eagle Airlines, arranged for the inauguration by the end of 1989 of a flight to the Turks and Caicos Islands from Puerto Rico. The possibility of a joint venture with Club Méditerranée for direct flights to Providenciales was also being examined. 19/

50. During 1988, the Director of Civil Aviation and four air traffic control assistants completed aviation courses in the United Kingdom and Barbados. According to the Governor, training courses for Aviation Managers, for the Director of Civil Aviation, and for firefighters have been requested through the auspices of the Canadian authorities.

51. Mail for foreign countries is dispatched from post offices on Grand Turk and Providenciales. Work has begun on the installation of another 300 post boxes on Providenciales to augment the Territory's existing postal facilities.

52. According to the Governor, a new agreement with Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation of New York would be concluded shortly to produce and market Turks and Caicos Islands postal stamps. The Philatelic Bureau would be re-established to provide additional employment and revenue to the Government.

Telecommunications and meteorology

53. Local and overseas telecommunication services are provided by Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd., a subsidiary of the London-based Cable and Wireless Company. The services, which are available to more than 900 telephone and 86 telex subscribers (1986 figures), include local and international telephone service as well as cable and telex facilities.

54. According to press reports, the people of the islands have filed suit against Cable and Wireless to determine whether the company was asking unreasonable prices in respect of its services. 20/ A committee was formed to investigate these allegations. 21/ According to the Governor, the Chief Minister has set up a working party to negotiate with Cable and Wireless on a new licence, on rates and charges to subscribers and for improved telecommunication services to the Islanders. 19/

55. The Governor announced that progress has been made towards the inclusion of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunications Network. Technical decisions associated with the link-up were being negotiated by the Civil Aviation Authority of the United Kingdom and the United States Federal Aviation Administration. The Governor hoped that those technical negotiations would be completed during 1989 and that the Territory could subsequently be linked directly with the rest of the world for aeronautical information, meteorological forecasts and actual weather conditions, flight plans and other items that were currently available only from Miami in the United States.

I. Assistance from organizations of the United Nations system and other international institutions

56. Several United Nations bodies and specialized agencies provide assistance to the Territory. Such assistance is co-ordinated and carried out within the framework of inter-agency consultations between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Territory also receives aid from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

57. Within the United Nations system, UNDP continues to be the main source of technical assistance to the Territory. For the second country programme for the Territory, covering the period from 1987 to 1991, the Governing Council of UNDP approved a total of $997,015, of which $165,500 was committed to restoration and repair following the hurricane in 1985.

58. Projects to be implemented within the framework of the UNDP country programme for the Territory will focus on the areas of policy development and improvement of infrastructure, export promotion and human resources development. Assistance from UNDP to the Turks and Caicos Islands during 1988 and 1989 was estimated to total $298,000, of which $115,000 was spent in 1988. For 1989, $97,000 has been allocated to already approved projects and $86,000 is reserved for new projects.

59. UNICEF has allocated $18,000 for the years 1988 and 1989 to assist in the development of early childhood education in the Territory. For the same period, UNICEF has allocated $20,000 to be spent on activities in the field of health.

IV. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Labour

60. The Government is the largest employer, with 31 per cent of the active labour force holding government jobs. Agriculture and fisheries account for 18.5 per cent of the labour force, the hotel and restaurant industry employs 15.2 per cent and the construction and installation sector together employ 12.7 per cent. The sectors on manufacturing, commerce, transport and communication, insurance and real estate employ, in sum, 13 per cent of the work force.

61. According to the administering Power, the development of the Territory continues to rely, in part, on foreign skilled workers and experts. However, only those persons certified by the Chief Medical Officer to be free of communicable disease would be granted working permits, and illegal immigration was being vigorously combated by the Immigration Department. In order to protect the interests of the residents of the Territory, the Government, recognizing the need to amend and replace its immigration laws, has undertaken the enactment of relevant legislation. In addition, it sought to increase its work force by encouraging Turks and Caicos Islanders living abroad to return.

62. The Finance Secretary stated that according to a report compiled by the Labour Commissioner in conjunction with the district commissioners, the unemployment rate for the Islands, excluding North Caicos for which no information was submitted, was 19.06 per cent. 12/

63. According to the Governor, labour legislation passed by the Legislature in December 1988, would enable the Department of Labour to act as an intermediary and settle disputes between employers and employees. The Labour Department was conducting an in-depth study to find out the composition of the labour force so that comprehensive policy guidelines could be prepared.

64. According to the administering Power, legislation was enacted in the Territory in October 1988 for a National Insurance Programme. Under the Programme, every business and employee is to make contributions which, in the event of involuntary unemployment or illness, would be used to provide relief to contributors. Collections were to commence on 1 April 1989. To a large degree, the functions of the Welfare Department established in April 1986 were to be absorbed in the National Insurance Programme (see also A/AC.109/950, paras. 67 and 68).

B. Health and social services

65. The Department of Health, which is responsible for public health services, has three divisions, namely, medical, dental and public health. It provides maternal and child health services, family planning, service to the handicapped and school and public health services. As of 1986, there was 1 general hospital located on Grand Turk, 10 general clinics (which also provide maternity and family planning services), 2 private clinics and 1 dental clinic.

66. According to the administering Power, many occupational health problems in the Territory have resulted from unsafe and unhealthy environments at work, there being no legislation governing working conditions. As a result, the Government in 1988 designated environmental health and health education as areas of high priority in accordance with both health and education plans for the Territory. Under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Department responsible for environmental health and health education was to establish standards for refuse collection and disposal, vector and disease control, sewage management and the regulation of restaurants and food handlers.

67. Under new legislation, 4/ the Public Health Department was renamed the Environmental Health Department. Public health inspectors became environmental health officers, thus reflecting more clearly the level of technical knowledge, training and expertise expected and required of the officers involved. In keeping with current technological trends in rendering public health services, the Department recruited a team of technically trained officers from the United Kingdom and other Caribbean Islands. Islander trainees were being sought to join the staff.

68. According to press reports acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is on the rise in the Territory. 22/

C. Social welfare

69. In a statement in the House of Commons, the Secretary of State and Commonwealth Affairs said that in 1985, three Turks and Caicos Islands Ministers had been convicted of drug charges in the United States. Since the suspension of the ministerial government in 1986, there had been no further convictions. 23/

70. According to press reports, reported crimes, including murders and hijacking, totalled 669 in 1988, compared with 508 in 1987. Burglary and theft continued to be the most prevalent throughout the islands in 1988, showing a marked increase in Grand Turk and Providenciales . Illegal immigrants and illicit drugs were contributing factors to the rise in crime. 14/ In an effort to stem the flow and usage of narcotics in the Islands, a drugs hotline was set up at police headquarters on Grand Turks in order to encourage the public to give information concerning illegal drug users and dealers. 24/ As a follow-up to the drug survey undertaken by the United Kingdom Government in 1986, a team of drug experts visited the British dependencies in the Caribbean in 1989 to assess the results of the 1986 survey and to see how effectively the recommendations had been implemented in the Turks and Caicos Islands. The 1989 team was to identify areas where further advice and recommendations might be required. 22/

D. Education

71. There are two main levels in the Turks and Caicos Islands educational system, primary and secondary. Children receive seven years of primary schooling between 4 and 12 years of age. Secondary education at the three public high schools in the Territory lasts for five years. Education is free and compulsory for children up to the age of 15 years. A private commercial college was functioning on Grand Turk.

72. A five-year education plan (1988-1992) provides for a phased reduction of the demand for foreign teachers concurrently with systematic improvements in the academic qualifications and skills of local teachers. Tourism education forms an important part of the high school curriculum.

73. According to the Governor's statement to the legislature, 4/ the Scholarship Board has met and considered applications for awards for the 1989/90 academic year, which would ultimately be offered by the funding agencies, the British Council, the British Development Division, the UNDP, the World Health Organization (WHO)/PAHO (PAHO) and the Canadian Fund.

Notes

1/ The information contained in this paper has been derived from published reports, including the Caribbean Development Bank Annual Report 1988.

2/ Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Basis for National Physical Development Plan, Department of Planning, Natural Resources Branch, Grand Turk, January 1987, pp. 16-30.

Notes (continued)

3/ Turks and Caicos News, 3 February 1990.

4/ Ibid., 3 May 1989.

5/ Ibid., 12 May 1989.

6/ UNDP in Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Division of Information (New York).

7/ Caribbean Development Bank, Annual Report 1988, pp. 1-7.

8/ The local currency is the United States dollar ($US).

9/ Turks and Caicos News, 4 August 1989.

10/ Ibid., 17 March 1989.

11/ Ibid., 23 May 1989.

12/ Ibid., 30 March 1989.

13/ Ibid., 25 April 1989.

14/ Ibid., 23 August 1989.

15/ Foreign Broadcast Information Service - Latin America 89-13, 6 November 1989.

16/ Turks and Caicos News, 7 July 1989.

17/ Ibid., 7 April 1989.

18/ Ibid., 8 January 1990.

19/ Ibid., 9 June 1989.

20/ Ibid., 10 February 1989.

21/ Ibid., 17 February 1989.

22/ Ibid., 14 July 1989.

23/ Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, vol. 155, No. 130.

24/ Turks and Caicos News, 14 April 1989.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH
REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

1. Page 4

Insert new paragraph 9 below and renumber the subsequent paragraphs and footnotes accordingly.

9. The representative of the administering Power, in a statement before the Fourth Committee at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, 4/ stated that regardless of the size of the Territory and the number of people involved, the wish of the inhabitants of the 10 Territories under its administration had remained the guiding principle of his Government's policy. Its aim was to ensure that the people decided for themselves what kind of political future they wanted. The peoples of the remaining dependent Territories had chosen to retain their links with the United Kingdom; they had not been forced to do so. Each Territory was in a position, through its own democratic political structure, to reach a decision on its future relationship with the United Kingdom. His Government remained ready to respond positively in cases where independence was the constitutionally expressed wish of the people concerned. The United Kingdom remained responsible for the external relations, defence and security of its dependent Territories, and scrupulously observed its obligations under Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations. But in all other respects, the Territories governed themselves through democratically elected systems of government. His Government believed it had been successful in developing self-government as mandated in the Charter.

2. Page 16

Insert new footnote 4 below and renumber the footnotes accordingly.

4/ A/C.4/44/SR.14, paras. 7 and 8.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID, AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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I. GENERAL

1. Basic information on the constitutional, political, economic and social conditions in the Turks and Caicos Islands is contained in the general working paper prepared by the Secretariat for the current session of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/1023). Information on economic conditions with reference to foreign economic interests is also contained in a previous working paper (A/AC.109/984). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests is set out below.

II. ROLE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL

2. The economy of the Turks and Caicos Islands continues to be based on tourism, property development, the export of conch and lobster and government expenditure. The Territory is heavily dependent on external assistance. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is its major donor.

3. Foreign investors, mainly from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, continue to play a dominant role in the economy of the Territory. The main areas of foreign private investment are tourism, real estate, property development and banking.

4. The Chief Minister met recently with officials of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a semi-private United States Government agency with a mandate to mobilize and facilitate the participation of United States private capital and skills in the economic and social development of less developed friendly countries and areas. The talks centred on the inclusion of the Turks and Caicos Islands in the list of participating countries in OPIC-sponsored programmes. These programmes must be of significant economic and social benefit to the host country. Reports indicate that OPIC has already received a number of inquiries by potential investors in the islands. Commitments on both sides have been made, setting in motion the process that would lead to qualifying the Turks and Caicos Islands for OPIC programmes. Basically, OPIC provides the following:

(a) Insurance against inconvertibility, expropriation and political violence;

(b) Finance in the form of direct loans and loan gurantees to citizens of the United States, to United States corporations, partnerships, or business organizations with at least 25 per cent United States ownership, and to foreign corporations, partnerships or business organizations with at least 95 per cent United States ownership. 1/

III. OFFSHORE COMPANY REGISTRATION

5. The Turks and Caicos Islands levies no income tax, capital gains tax or sales tax. That and other laws of the islands make it one of the most attractive jurisdictions in which to establish a corporation and engage in normal offshore financial activities. 2/ According to the 1988 report of the Caribbean Development

Bank, 3/ new company registrations rose by 12.5 per cent in 1988 and registration fees collected rose from $US 1.6 million 4/ in 1987/88 to an estimated $US 1.8 million 3/ in 1988/89, reflecting an acceleration in the rate of growth in offshore business in 1988. During 1988, consultants completed a report which recommended extension and revision of existing legislation to spur the sector's growth, particularly those aspects relating to trusts, banking, insurance and company registration. That recommendation was being urgently implemented. In addition, the Government had agreed to set up a Regulatory Unit to improve the quantity and quality of supervision of enterprises. To manage the Unit, a Supervisor of Insurance was being recruited. 3/

6. At its first general meeting in 1990, the Grand Turk Chamber of Commerce discussed the potential threat posed to its economy by the recent decision in the Bahamas to reduce company registration fees from $US 1,000 to $US 100. This reduction would make the Bahamas more attractive to new business and development firms, as the fees were substantially less than those charged in the Turks and Caicos. 5/

7. The minimum cost involved in forming a company is approximately $US 2,000; this amount includes a government fee of $US 325 and upwards, depending on the firm's initial capital. The annual maintenance cost is between $US 600 and $US 800, which includes a fixed government fee of $US 300. Following the passage in January 1982 of a Companies Ordinance aimed at facilitating offshore activities by foreign companies, some 2,500 exempted companies were formed between 1982 and 1984. Company registrations declined in 1985. Since then, however, registration has increased steadily, with new registrations in 1988 reaching a record 1,444, of which 1,152 were new exempted companies. The 1988 performance was boosted in part by an exodus of companies from Panama, which contributed to the Territory's total year-end registration of 6,700, which included 4,700 exempted companies. 6/

IV. TOURISM

8. Tourism continued to be the main source of revenue for the islands. As such, the Government regarded the carefully planned development of tourism to be of the highest priority, and to that end it was preparing a policy document that would spell out its aims, objectives and responsibilities towards the tourist industry. The document would also specify what assistance the Government would offer to developers and investors seeking to expand the tourist industry. 7/

9. In seeking to increase tourism, and as a public relations exercise, the Turks and Caicos Islands Government appointed Medhurst and Associates of New York, a United States-based public relations firm, to promote and project the image of the islands in the United States and the United Kingdom as a desirable destination in the travel market-place and, in general, to promote the Territory world-wide. 8/ A Sales and Information Office was established in Grand Turks with a toll-free number from the United States. 3/ Further, the Turks and Caicos Development Organization of Canada was one of many organizations in various countries spearheading the promotion of tourism in conjunction with the Turks and Caicos Tourist Board. 9/ The European Community also assisted through the preparation of a joint marketing

programme between the Dominican Republic and the Turks and Caicos Islands to promote tourism in the two countries. In that effort, Puerto Plata in the Dominican Republic would provide an alternate gateway to the islands.

10. During 1988, the 47,000 visitor arrivals to the islands generated $US 6.2 million in general revenue and $US 761,500 in additional government revenue. This represented an increase of 28.5 per cent over the previous year. 10/ The upward trend in the industry was attributed mainly to the Government's new policy of more vigorous marketing, sales promotion and public relations.

11. According to the Governor, projections for 1989 indicated that 65,000 visitors would travel to the islands that year and that, by 1990, that figure would double. To accommodate the anticipated tourists, construction was begun on the Ramada Inn and the Sheraton Hotel, which will provide an additional 486 rooms; these hotel projects are expected to be completed in 1990. The Le Deck Beach with 26 rooms was completed in December and the Yacht and Tennis Club is adding 16 rooms to its existing facilities. 10/ According to press reports, 11/ North Beach Development Ltd. will receive a £3 million loan from the Commonwealth Development Corporation towards the construction of a 157-room hotel and 72 beach-villa rooms at Grace Bay Providenciales.

12. In his 1989 speech from the Throne, the Governor stated that the construction of the Ramada Inn and the Sheraton Hotel was progressing. Negotiations in connection with the Parrot Cay Development were at an advanced stage. With regard to some hotels on the other Islands which, in the recent past, have come under new management, the Governor stated that that was a sign of confidence in the Government, which would give added economic impetus to the development of the Territory.

V. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

13. In the field of transportation, the Territory maintains close collaboration with foreign firms. At a meeting in New York with representatives of Pan American Airways, the Chief Minister discussed a variety of issues, including the possiblity of greater co-operation with the Islands in promotional activities, employment opportunities for flight attendants, fare structures and flight schedules as well as the re-introduction of an inflight meal. 1/

14. In consultation with American Eagle Airlines, the Chief Minister arranged for the inauguration by the end of 1989 of a flight to the Turks and Caicos Islands from Puerto Rico. The possibility of a joint venture with Club Med for direct flights to Providenciales was also being examined. 6/

15. The telecommunication system is owned exclusively by Cable and Wireless (West Indies), Ltd. In February 1988, Cable and Wireless signed a contract with Johnston International Ltd., a construction company, to build new offices and stores in Providenciales and to improve other buildings on Grand Turk and South Caicos. The total amount of the contract was reported to be $US 905,000, earmarked for the

development and improvement of communications in the Territory. In this connection, the Governor further stated that his Government had set up a working party with Cable and Wireless to negotiate improved telecommunication services to the area, in particular to the British Virgin Islands. 6/

16. According to the Governor, a new agreement with the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation of New York will be concluded shortly to produce and market Turks and Caicos Islands postal stamps. The Philatelic Bureau will be re-established to provide additional employment and revenue to the Government.

VI. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

17. The Government places a high priority on the development of offshore financial institutions in the Territory. As stated in a previous working paper (A/AC.109/952, para. 16), the Government enacted a Banking Ordinance in 1979, a Companies Ordinance and an Insurance Companies Ordinance in 1981. As an incentive to attract financial institutions and establish the Territory as a financial centre, the Government, as stated above (para. 5), levies no taxes on financial income and interest; nor does it impose regulations on exchange control nor place restrictions on the repatriation of financial deposits and interest from the Islands.

18. Barclays Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia, two of the four licensed banks in the Territory, are branches of international banks. Their total deposits in 1986 amounted to approximately $US 46 million. The standard of banking services available is said to be inadequate for international business and some local businesses bank with institutions in Miami and other countries abroad. There have been reports that a large North American bank was in the process of obtaining a Turks and Caicos licence. 6/

VII. FISHERIES

19. As previously reported (A/AC.109/952, para. 23), fishing continued to be the only significant productive sector in the Territory. The processing and export of conch and lobster provided virtually all of the Turks and Caicos Islands visible export earnings, and the businesses involved are owned by both United States and local interests.

Notes

1/ Turks and Caicos News, 8 January 1990.

2/ Ibid., 23 May 1989.

3/ Caribbean Development Bank, Annual Economic Report 1988, p. 1.

4/ The local currency is the United States dollar ($US).

Notes (continued)

5/ Turks and Caicos News, 3 February 1990.

6/ Ibid., 9 June 1989.

7/ Ibid., 23 March 1988.

8/ Ibid., 18 May 1988.

9/ Ibid., 11 May 1988.

10/ Ibid., 3 May 1989.

11/ Ibid., 7 July 1989.

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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

BERMUDA

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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BERMUDA 1/

I. GENERAL

1. Bermuda is located in the western part of the Atlantic Ocean about 917 kilometres east of Cape Hatteras on the North Carolina coast of the United States of America.

2. Bermuda consists of about 150 islands and islets extending from north-east to south-west along the edge of an extinct, submarine volcano. Many of the islands are uninhabited and rise above sea level to an average height of 30 metres and a maximum elevation of 86 metres. The terrain is generally hilly, with fertile depressions and some marshy areas. The largest island, known as the main island, is about 22.5 kilometres long and has a maximum width of 3.2 kilometres. It covers an area of about 3,650 hectares, consisting mostly of a fertile shallow valley. The average depth of soil throughout the islands is about 10 centimetres. The soil consists mainly of shell-bearing coral sands of a reddish brown colour.

3. There are no fresh water lakes or rivers in Bermuda. The Territory has a total area of 53.35 square kilometres. About one tenth of the total land area is currently leased to the United States Government for military bases. The climate is generally mild and humid, with a mean annual temperature of 21 degrees centigrade. The average annual rainfall is 1,470 millimetres. The hurricane season runs from June to November. The climate is influenced by the presence of the Gulf Stream nearby, which warms both the water and the air, thus permitting the unique existence of coral animals in such northern latitudes. Although Bermuda was not affected by hurricanes for nearly a quarter of a century, it suffered damage from hurricanes in 1987 and 1989.

4. In early 1989, the Government completed the installation of a modern computerized weather station, which can print out vital data every six minutes. Satellite weather forecasting services are provided by the United States Naval Air Station in Bermuda.

5. In 1988, the population of Bermuda was estimated at 59,000. The census is taken every 10 years and the last one, taken in 1980, recorded a total population of 54,050, which included 33,158 black (61 per cent) and 20,892 white and other races (39 per cent), compared with 59 per cent black and 41 per cent white and other races in 1970. The Territory has a substantial foreign-born population, with 34 per cent originating from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 20 per cent from the United States, 12 per cent from Portugal/Azores, 10 per cent from Canada and 10 per cent from the Caribbean.

6. Since 1983, Bermuda has been designated a "British Dependent Territory", according to the classifications of the British Nationality Act, 1981. Under the Act, Bermudians are defined as "British Dependent Territory Citizens".

II. CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. General

7. The present Constitution of the Territory, introduced in June 1968 and amended in 1973, 1979 and 1989, contains provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual; the powers and duties of the Governor; and the composition, powers and procedure of the Legislature, the Executive, the Judiciary, the public service and finance.

8. The Government of Bermuda consists of a Governor, a Deputy Governor, a Cabinet and a bicameral Legislature comprising a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Governor, appointed by the Queen, is responsible for defence, external affairs, internal security and the police. The Governor may delegate some responsibilities in these areas to the Bermuda Government. In exercising his reserved powers, the Governor is required to consult with the Governor's Council, which is composed of himself, the Premier and two or three ministers nominated by the Premier. The Premier and his Cabinet, through the Legislature have full responsibility for the Government, except where restricted by the Governor's reserved powers. The Secretary to the Cabinet, appointed by the Governor in accordance with a recommendation of the Premier, heads the public service and acts as Secretary to the Governor's Council.

9. The Governor appoints as Premier the member of the House of Assembly who, in his opinion, is best able to command the confidence of the majority of the House, and who is, in practice, the leader of that majority. The Governor then asks him to form a Government. The position of authority enjoyed by the Premier as Head of Government is derived from his ability to command a majority in Parliament and his sole right to appoint and discharge ministers. The Premier makes recommendations to the Governor for the appointment of the Chief Justice after consultations with the leader of the Opposition. He speaks on behalf of the Government in the House of Assembly on the most important topics and answers questions relating to the general administration of Government.

10. The Cabinet consists of the Premier as Chairman and at least 6 ministers, although currently, there are 11 ministers in the Government of Bermuda. The Cabinet ministers must be members of the Legislature, one or two from the Senate and the others from the House of Assembly. The Cabinet can only be summoned by the Premier and its primary function is to determine government policies and to exercise general supervision over government departments in the implementation of these policies. It is collectively responsible for the policy and action of the Government and each minister is individually responsible to Parliament for the activities of his specific department.

11. In September 1988, Major-General Sir Desmond Langley succeeded Viscount Dunrossil as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, following the latter's retirement from service. The new Governor had retired from the military in 1986, having held a number of senior posts in the Far East, Western Europe and Cyprus. As the representative of the Queen, his main responsibility is to maintain good relations between the United Kingdom and Bermuda and to promote the well-being of the Territory.

12. The Legislature consists of two Houses of Parliament: the House of Assembly and the Senate. The Legislature has a maximum duration of five years. However, the Premier has the right to ask the Governor at any time to dissolve Parliament and call for general elections. The main functions of the Parliament of Bermuda are to pass laws regulating the life of the community; to make finance available for the needs of Government; to take formal action in the form of legislation; to scrutinize government policy and administration, particularly proposals for expenditure; and to act as a forum for the public debate of issues of importance to the community. All proceedings of both Houses are public.

13. The Senate is composed of 11 members: 5 are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier, 3 are appointed on the advice of the leader of the Opposition and the remaining 3 are appointed at the discretion of the Governor. The Senate elects its own President and Vice-President. The Senate may initiate legislation and may amend or reject a bill.

14. The House of Assembly is composed of 40 members elected by universal adult suffrage. It elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and sits for a term of five years, unless dissolved earlier. The Territory is divided into 20 constituencies based on parish boundaries, each represented by two members in the House. Under the Constitution, a Boundaries Commission is appointed every seven years to examine and, if necessary, to revise the boundaries of the constituencies. The House of Assembly is empowered by the Constitution to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Bermuda. It is the principal legislating body.

15. The Minister for Legislative Affairs is responsible for bringing policy proposed by the Government before the Cabinet and subsequently before Parliament. A bill must be approved by both Houses and the Governor before becoming an act of Parliament.

16. To be qualified to register as an elector in a constituency, a person must be 21 years of age or older, possess Bermudian status and be ordinarily resident in that constituency. Before the 1979 constitutional amendments came into force, citizens of the Commonwealth who had been residents of the Territory for three years or more were eligible to register as electors. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and hold Bermudian status.

17. The laws applicable in Bermuda are English Common Law, Principles of Equity and all English acts of general application that were enforced on 11 July 1612. These laws and principles are subject to acts passed in Bermuda since that date, altering, modifying or amending them. The Judicial Department is headed by the Chief Justice, who is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Premier. The Premier first consults with the Opposition leader before giving such advice. The other judges, the Registrar and the magistrates are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice. The President and the justices of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the Governor acting at his own discretion.

18. The Courts of Bermuda are the Magistrates' Courts, the Supreme Court and a non-resident Court of Appeal. The Supreme Court of the Territory has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters. In addition, it has unlimited civil

jurisdiction, and it hears civil and criminal appeals from the Magistrates' Courts. The three Magistrates' Courts have legal authority over all petty offences and have a limited civil jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal, established in 1964, has the same powers and jurisdiction as similar courts in other parts of the British Commonwealth. The final court of appeal for the Territory is the Judicial Committee of the United Kingdom Private Council, which sits in London.

19. There are three political parties in the Territory: the United Bermuda Party (UBP), which is the governing party, the National Liberal Party (NLP) and the Progressive Labour Party (PLP).

20. On 9 February 1989, UBP won its third general election in six years. UBP retained power in the House of Assembly with 23 seats, 8 seats less than in the previous elections. PLP won most of the seats lost by UPB and now has 15 seats compared with 7 in the previous legislature. NLP lost one of its two seats to an independent candidate. UBP won 50 per cent of the popular votes, or 22,774 votes, down from 62 per cent in the election of October 1985. PLP won 16,848 votes or 30 per cent of the total and NLP received 4,420 votes or about 9.5 per cent of all votes. 2/

21. Six independent candidates ran for election. One of them won a seat in Parliament defeating the Finance Minister and has become the Territory's first independent member of Parliament in 20 years. 3/ He has stated that he would not form a political alliance with either PLP or NLP but vowed to co-operate with anyone who is promoting the well-being of Bermuda. He also said that he intended to present questions to ministers and would require them to be answered in Parliament.

22. The elected NLP member declared that his party would continue to be active and he listed the following key issues NLP planned to address in the new Parliament: a change in the election laws to ensure that more people had an opportunity to vote; ensuring that the time between dissolution of Parliament and a general election was extended; preservation and enhancement of the environment; adoption of a more orderly and planned economic growth; improvements in the educational system; and resolution of the problems caused by having white foreign management but a largely black labour force.

23. The new House of Assembly will be functioning without an overwhelming majority of UBP members who in the last legislature had 31 seats. The leader of UPB acknowledged that his greatest challenges would be to reconcile two of the main issues of the campaign: the environment and the need for more low-cost housing. In addition, the Territory's electorate expressed its dissatisfaction over the Government's handling of the questions of drugs and crime, which required a broader approach than merely increasing the size of the police force and introducing tougher penalties. 4/

B. Future political status

24. In his 1988 speech from the Throne, the new Governor, Sir Desmond Langley, stated, inter alia, that although the Government of Bermuda recognized that the question of independence for Bermuda was not its highest immediate priority, it nevertheless recognized that it had a responsibility to obtain pertinent information on the question should circumstances change.

25. A disagreement between the administering Power and Bermuda arose in 1988 regarding the controversy over Bermudian parliamentarians not being able to ask questions or to have questions answered in relation to the Bermuda Regiment, although the Regiment is fully funded by Bermudian taxpayers. In this connection, the 1989 constitutional amendment (see para. 7), which entered into effect in March 1989, stipulated that government ministers would be allowed to answer questions on the Bermuda Regiment in Parliament.

26. Following the general elections of February 1989, the Premier of Bermuda conceded that the question of independence was no longer a major issue and stated that "the majority of the people do not seem to want independence at present, and I go with the will of the people". He also said that he felt reasonably content with the situation whereby the United Kingdom was the political partner and the United States and Canada were the principal trading partners. The Premier stated that his Government would be most concerned with the problem of drug trafficking and the laundering of illegal money. He added that the question of overcrowding of the Territory would also be addressed by his Government in view of the fact that after the installation of two United States bases, only about 49.21 square kilometres of land would be available for the 58,000 residents and some 600,000 annual visitors. The Government would have to continue to maintain the delicate balance of free enterprise and controls needed to sustain the existing high standards. He also mentioned tne issue of underlying racial tension, pointing out that there was widespread feeling that black people, who represented some 70 per cenc of the resident population, did not have their rightful share of power and that the Government was still controlled by white Bermudians, who represented business interests and traditionally rich families.

27. The leader of PLP has described his party as the "Government in waiting" and has stated that his party is ready to govern the Territory. He has not proposed any radical changes since he is convinced that the governing party had adopted a number of PLP policies. He would, however, put more emphasis on domestic social reforms, particularly with relation to the shortage of housing. He would also review the entire tax system. He would encourage international business by appointing a special minister for the sector to provide it with better infrastructure and support and would request a greater number of executive positions for Bermudians. The leader of the Opposition is also a strong supporter of independence, which he believes would help unify the people in Bermuda and lessen the tension between blacks and the white minority.

28. Following the publication of a letter from the Chairman of the UBP 5/ in which the members affiliated with the organization Concerned Bermudians were told to resign from the Party, the Chairman stated that the leadership of UBP had created

the public dissatisfaction and concern that had led to the formation of the group. He rejected the accusation that its mostly white membership and "right wing" politics had alienated young blacks from the Party. Concerned Bermudians had denounced as anti-democratic the tendency of the Premier to call for frequent elections on short notice and had protested against the unwillingness of UBP to discuss their grievances.

29. The Premier reported that by new legislation that had entered into force on 28 November 1988, the United Kingdom Government had agreed in principle to extend Bermuda's territorial waters from 3 to 12 nautical miles. It had reaffirmed its commitment to take Bermuda's interests into account with regard to air transportation and would consider the possibility of opening new routes to North America. It had also agreed that the Territory's outstanding problems of nationality and certification of shipping officers would be discussed further with the United Kingdom Department of Transport, which still required that all ships registered in the Territory be manned by British or Commonwealth nationals.

30. On the question of financial services, the Premier explained that Bermuda and the United Kingdom Department of Trade and Industry were discussing the possibility of regulating the Territory's financial industry as a prerequisite to enabling Bermuda mutual funds to be sold in the United Kingdom under the British Financial Services Act. The discussions also included the possible effects on Bermuda of the implementation of a European Community single market in 1992, as well as the future of Bermuda's relations with North America and Europe.

C. External relations

31. On 21 October 1988, the Senate of the United States ratified the United States-Bermuda Tax Treaty on the basis that it would promote continued close economic, political and military co-operation between the United States and Bermuda. 6/ The Treaty grants Bermuda the same concessions as those enjoyed by Barbados in its tax policy with regard to United States insurance companies. In addition, the Treaty contains mutual assistance provisions on the exchange of information, which should be of significant benefit to the United States tax authorities in their efforts to enforce United States tax laws.

32. The Treaty allows United States companies to deduct expenses incurred at conventions held in Bermuda from their income tax returns. It further qualifies Bermuda as a place where United States corporations can set up subsidiary operations and receive American trade exports incentives. Prior to ratification, the United States Senate had altered the Tax Treaty by adding an amendment to end in 1990 the excise tax exemption accorded to United States insurers based in Bermuda. The House of Assembly of Bermuda endorsed the amendment in June 1989, 7/ thus obligating Bermudan-based insurers to pay United States excise tax on United States premiums paid to them after 1 January 1990.

III. MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

33. Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States maintain military installations in Bermuda. Information relating to foreign military activities in the Territory is set out in document A/AC.109/1027.

IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

34. Bermuda has no natural resources in the conventional sense upon which to build a viable economy. Throughout its history, it has capitalized on its strategic geographical location and its favourable climate to develop an important tourist industry. The resourcefulness of its people represented a great advantage in building a sound international finance industry, which has become a significant contributor to its economic base.

35. Tourism accounts for a major portion of Bermuda's foreign exchange earnings and for a substantial share of its employment. Since the 1960s, the international finance industry has grown rapidly, and its contribution to the economy is of increasing importance. Most goods have to be imported, since the economy of the Territory is based on the services sector. Agriculture, fisheries and manufacturing are not sufficiently developed. Despite this, the majority of the population enjoys a high standard of living.

36. The amount of land available for agricultural purposes is 251 hectares, of which 152 hectares are devoted to vegetable farming, 42 hectares to fruit (mainly banana and citrus), 22 hectares to pasture, 19 hectares to fallow, 14 hectares to forage and 2 hectares to flowers. Because of the generally mild climate, it is possible to obtain two crops per year. Agriculture, as practised in Bermuda, is best described as a system of small market gardening holdings. The growers normally sell their produce directly to the consumer although, in certain cases, the Government gives some assistance by marketing the produce for them. Total production contributes only a small percentage to the overall food requirements of the Territory: egg production meets about 50 per cent of the total domestic requirements; milk about 20 per cent; potatoes, 65 per cent; other vegetables, 50 per cent; and citrus fruits and bananas, 50 per cent.

37. Given the scarcity of available land in Bermuda and the fact that the economy of the Territory is based on the services sector, the size and volume of production of the few industrial plants is limited. Local industries include the manufacture of paint and pharmaceuticals, printing, fish processing and ship repairing. In its efforts to develop in the Territory a centre for computer technology, including the production of software, the Government has sought in recent years to attract high-technology firms to Bermuda and to enable the locally based computer companies to expand their business.

38. Prior to fiscal year 1987/88, Bermuda had experienced three years of sustained economic growth, based initially on a steady recovery of the tourist industry from

the depressed levels of the mid-1980s. During 1988, however, visitor arrivals declined from the peak level of 1987 and the Territory's economic expansion became increasingly dependent on additional domestic demand. In addition, some local financial institutions began progressively to put a limit on credit availability, thus laying the groundwork for a slower growth of the sector during the second half of 1988/89. At the same time, the rate of inflation began to increase steadily during the same period. This trend continued throughout 1989, prompting a slowing of economic growth for the year.

39. In January 1988, the Government started work on a new development plan for Bermuda with a view to involving the public as closely as possible in its preparation. In June 1988, the Department of Planning announced its intention to solicit the people's views on Bermuda's environment and to foster awareness of the need to manage carefully and to plan the use and development of the Territory's limited resources. In January 1989, 57 members were appointed to membership in the four working groups covering the main areas of the development plan: population and housing; environment and open space; traffic and transportation; and economy and employment.

40. The working groups recommended that the economic growth of Bermuda should be geared to, and dependent on, the availability of local resources. They recommended the promotion of "environmentally friendly" growth, which would not require high levels of immigration. The need to limit immigration was considered a major challenge for the Territory.

41. The working groups also underlined the importance of tourism as the major element in Bermuda's economy. It was generally felt that measures should be taken to render housing more affordable and accessible to first-time buyers. Other issues discussed included the preservation of open spaces and the importance of gathering effective information relating to Bermuda's changing economic, physical and social conditions in order to assist the Government in making decisions. Finally, it was agreed that a national planning agency 8/ should be established to monitor the implementation of the development plan.

B. Public finance

42. The office of the Minister for Finance is headed by the Financial Secretary, and comprises two assistant financial secretaries, an economic adviser and a director of budget, as well as administrative, technical and secretarial staff. The principal functions of the Ministry of Finance are to monitor and control government revenue and expenditure and to prepare annual budget estimates and a comprehensive statement of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year. The Minister for Finance presents a budget to the House of Assembly in February each year before the commencement of the new financial year on 1 April.

43. According to the approved estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1989/90, government revenues were estimated at $B 307.4 million, compared with revised estimates for 1988/89 of $B 296.3 million. 9/ Current expenditure for the year was estimated at $B 274.7 million, compared with revised estimates of $B 250.8 million

in 1988/89. Capital expenditure for 1989/90 was estimated at $B 32.4 million, compared with revised estimates of $B 59.2 million the previous year.

44. Major expenditures for 1989/90 were to be as follows: health, social services and housing, $B 60.9 million or 22 per cent of total expenditure; education and culture, $B 45.6 million or 16.6 per cent; finance, $B 33.6 million or 12.2 per cent; works and engineering, $B 30.9 million or 11.3 per cent; delegated external and legislative affairs, $B 28.8 million or 10.5 per cent; and tourism $B 26.3 million or 9.6 per cent.

C. Communications

45. In 1988, there were 44,518 registered vehicles in Bermuda. Because there are only 200 kilometres of public roads, however, the Government put a limit on the ownership of private cars at one car per residential unit. There are no car rentals and the number of taxis is limited to 600. There are also strict regulations limiting the size of vehicles and engines to fit Bermuda's narrow roads. The Public Transportation Board operates a fleet of 108 buses, which provides service on 13 different routes.

46. The only airfield in Bermuda is located at the United States Naval Air Station. It was opened in 1948 to civilian aircraft under an agreement between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom. The base was leased to the United States Government for 99 years and civil aircraft are handled in a small subleased area under the jurisdiction of the Department of Civil Aviation. Under the agreement, the United States Government provides the following services to the Bermuda Government: maintenance of railways; air navigation and meteorological services; air traffic control; and emergency fire, crash and rescue services. In 1989, major improvements were undertaken at the civil air terminal to accommodate the increasing number of passengers (1.1 million in 1988/89).

47. Bermuda is served on a regular schedule basis by the following airlines: Air Canada, American Airlines, British Airways, Continental Airlines, Delta Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Pan Am and USAir. The Territory is directly connected to major airports in Canada and the United States. Access to Europe is available through Gatwick Airport in London.

D. Shipping

48. Hamilton, the main port of Bermuda, offers modern facilities and docks which can accommodate vessels of up to 8 metres in draught. It has approximately 750 metres of berthing space and some 4,000 square metres of shed space. There is also a container park of 2.23 hectares and 200 miles of quay, in addition to two other modern port facilities. On the north side of the island of St. George, Esso Bermuda operates an oil terminal. On Ireland Island, the United Kingdom Royal Navy operates and controls a large area of berthing space, which is used by visiting warships and nuclear-powered submarines of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

49. The port of Hamilton is a port of British registry where ships have been registered since the late 1790s. During recent years, a substantial number of ships was registered and as of 28 December 1988 the total tonnage registered in Bermuda stood at 4.3 million gross tons. Under the Merchant Shipping Order of 1989, which affected all dependencies and dependent Territories of the United Kingdom, Bermuda was categorized as an A-1 unlimited tonnage registry.

50. The shipping registry is playing a growing role in the Territory's international business sector. Registration of ships results in direct and indirect employment in both the government and private sectors. It also provides substantial revenue to the Government. The increase in tonnage came about as a result of efforts by the Government of Bermuda to make the registry both reputable and competitive.

E. International business

51. International companies make both direct and secondary contributions to the economy of Bermuda. Their expenditure is an important invisible export and their trading activities generate direct income to their employees and direct revenue to the public sector and substantial business activities. In 1986, for example, international companies spent $B 263 million in Bermuda, of which $B 160 million was spent by insurance related companies and $B 103 million by the others. Over two thirds of these expenditures was attributable to companies with a physical presence in Bermuda (some 300 companies, or about 5 per cent of the total have a physical presence in Bermuda). The companies paid $B 41 million in salaries to Bermudian employees and $B 17 million in taxes, fees and duties to the Bermudian Government. Professional fees and bank fees totalled $B 80 million and a further $B 80 million was paid to other companies in Bermuda. In the same year, approximately 2,120 nationals found employment in international companies.

52. At the end of 1988, 6,359 international companies were registered in Bermuda and the Territory continued to attract other companies. Because of its limited space and housing facilities, however, the Territory has great difficulty in expanding this vital sector of the economy. Bermuda could not, for example, absorb a conglomerate like Jardine Matheson of Hong Kong, which moved its headquarters to Bermuda in 1984 where it employs 4 persons, compared with 11,000 in Hong Hong. There is also considerable resentment among Bermudians regarding expatriates filling the best jobs and contributing to the rise of property prices.

53. International companies are exempt from local tax and from the requirement for local companies that 60 per cent of their shareholding must be in Bermudian hands. The international companies in Bermuda include a wide range of multinational trading and investment companies. Captive insurance companies, mostly from the United States, continue to be attracted to Bermuda although they do not benefit from any real tax advantages and bring substantial premium income into the Territory. 10/

54. It was reported that although 58 new captive insurance companies were established in Bermuda in 1988, bringing the total to 1,333, they were not being

set up fast enough to produce a net gain after allowing for liquidations and mergers of existing companies. 10/ This industry directly employs 930 Bermudians and contributes to the creation of other jobs and training opportunities. 11/

F. Fisheries

55. The administrative organization primarily responsible for government activities relating to fisheries is the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, which is within the Ministry of Environment. One of its main tasks is to support and develop the local fishing industry in order to exploit and harvest all resources efficiently and to provide the professional and technical services necessary for these purposes. This actitivy is undertaken with due regard for fisheries conservation. The Fisheries Division also maintains liaison with many fisheries-related organizations throughout the world, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The budget of the Fisheries Division was estimated at $B 902,200 in 1989/90, compared with $B 814,200 in 1988/89.

56. In view of increasing public concern and following recommendations by environmental and conservation groups, the Government of Bermuda initiated in 1988 a complete review of the fishing industry to prevent further depletion of the Territory's fish stocks. The review revealed that the number and diversity of fish had decreased dramatically in recent years. Pollution and the flow of untreated sewage into the ocean, as well as excessive commercial fishing, had contributed to the problem. The Government envisages the imposition of further restrictions on commercial and export fishing, the compensation of fishermen driven out of business by new restrictions and the introduction of legislation banning "environmentally dangerous" industrial refuse. In 1989, parliamentarians concerned with the depletion of inshore fish stocks owing to illegal fishing practices, called upon the Government to draft a new fishing policy. 12/

57. The Government of Bermuda stated that it was preparing to set aside 10 per cent of inshore waters for a marine reserve that would exclude all fishing and severely restrict recreational boating. 13/ The measure was intended to protect nursery and spawning grounds from commercial and recreational fishing. The creation of the reserve is the second part of the Government's fisheries management plan, a five-year scheme to save the Territory's fish stocks. The first part of the programme was aimed at reducing the number of licensed fish traps to 1,600 from the 3,000 that existed in 1985. Bermuda was granted a 200-mile exclusive economic zone in 1977 but there has been no effort to exploit this opportunity other than to grant licences to foreign vessels to fish the outer limit of the zone for canneries established in St. Martin, Netherlands Antilles.

G. Tourism

58. The Department of Tourism sets all policies affecting the tourist industry. It also promotes Bermuda abroad and co-ordinates all aspects of the industry, such as encouraging special tourist related activities, maintaining high standards of

hotels through inspection and licensing, and promoting the importance of the industry to the Territory through a tourism awareness campaign. The Minister for Tourism is advised by the Tourist Board, which is a statutory body. He also appoints a Tourist Industry Council, comprising representatives of the Bermuda Hotel Association, the Bermuda Industrial Union, the Chamber of Commerce and of all other tourist sectors. The Council meets periodically to brief the Minister on trends and events in the industry and to make recommendations.

59. The Minister for Tourism stated that his Department would put special emphasis on new market research for the promotion of this vital industry in the United States, Canada and Europe. 14/ The Department would also recommend an improvement in the quality and the prices of hotel rooms and a reduction in airline fares in order to make Bermuda more competitive. It planned to address the problem created by the proliferation of cruise ships, which are viewed as the main competitors of the hotel industry, by recommending a limit to the number of cruise ships permitted every year.

60. The Territory's programme to control the expansion of its tourist industry continued to be in effect throughout the year. It sets a ceiling of about 600,000 visitors a year. A moratorium on the construction of new hotels imposed in 1969 was reinstated in 1988, to continue until 1993. The Government has decided to limit the number of cruise ship visitors to 120,000 a year in the 1990s, compared with 150,000 during the previous decade.

V. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. General

61. In January 1989, a UBP member of Parliament introduced a plan to fight drug abuse and drug trafficking. 15/ He called for anti-drug lessons for children beginning in kindergarten, training for all health care and social workers and the suspension of drivers' licences for drug users. He also called for legislation abolishing the right of silence for suspected drug importers and allowing the eviction from subsidized housing of convicted traffickers, the establishment of special courts to deal only with drug cases and the training of a tactical narcotics team to conduct surveillance.

62. It was reported that the drug problem, specifically the use of cocaine, crack or rock cocaine, is reaching alarming proportions. 16/ All the 68 people currently on the drug rehabilitation programme are cocaine users. Drug abuse continues to cause serious crime incidents and arrests for drug related crimes are reported to be on the rise. The Police Commissioner called for stricter security at all points of entry to Bermuda and for a multi-government agency to address the problem in all its ramifications.

63. The Government requested the House of Assembly to approve legislation intended to suspend the granting of Bermudian status on a discretionary basis to immigrants with no family connections in Bermuda. 17/ The same bill will also make it easy for spouses of Bermudians, as well as their long-term resident children, to acquire

Bermudian status. Spouses of Bermudians must have been married for seven years and must have been residents for seven years before they can apply, and long-term resident children may apply for status provided they have moved to Bermuda before the age of six and have lived there for 10 consecutive years. Under the provisions of the proposed legislation, a work permit will automatically expire when its holder's employment is terminated.

B. Labour

64. The policy of the Government continues to be aimed at ensuring that new jobs must first be offered to Bermudians, and at reducing the number of non-residents. In Bermuda there is a voluntary system of industrial relations with minimum government intervention. The fundamental principles of the labour policy are laid down in the "Guide to the Conduct of Labour Relations in Bermuda", which recognizes, inter alia, the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

65. The Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs is responsible for labour relations, employment services, workmen's compensation and occupational health and safety. It also oversees the Territory's compliance with international labour standards as laid down by the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Both employers' and workers' organizations are required under the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1965, to register with the Registrar of Trade Unions. There are four main trade unions in Bermuda and three employers' organizations.

66. The number of unemployed in Bermuda is extremely low and since there is in fact a surplus of jobs many Bermudians hold two jobs. According to a manpower survey made in 1988, there were 36,420 workers, and 1,200 migrant workers in Bermuda. Some 625 were unemployed. Weekly wages for a waiter start at $B 132 and for a construction foreman at $B 750.

C. Health

67. The Department of Health, Social Services and Housing is responsible for providing medical services and facilities as well as a broad programme of welfare work. For the past six years, the Department has received the largest allocation in the government budget, totalling $B 60.8 million in 1989/90, compared with $B 54.5 million in 1988/89. There are two hospitals in the Territory: King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, a general hospital providing specialist services with 233 beds in private, semi-private and public wards, including a recently renovated wing, which can accommodate 92 geriatric patients and patients in need of rehabilitation; and St. Brendan's Hospital, a mental health treatment facility with 150 beds.

68. Medical care in the Territory is also provided by private practitioners and three government health clinics. Fees are charged for hospital care and insurance is compulsory for all workers. A hospital levy covers the cost of services rendered by the hospitals to children under the age of 16 years; indigent persons

over 65 years of age pay 20 per cent of the cost. For every 10,000 inhabitants, there are 11.3 physicians, 4.8 dentists and 77.6 nurses.

69. In November 1989, a total of 131 (107 men and 24 women) cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), compared with 125 cases in July 1989, was reported in Bermuda. 18/ Two victims died in September 1989, bringing the total number of deaths to 98. The ability to detect the disease was improved through the development of a computerized data base and consistent efforts to identify cases were maintained throughout the year by regular communication between public health hospitals and laboratory staff.

VI. EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

70. The general administration of education is the respc sibility of the Minister for Education who is assisted by a Permanent Secretary and an Advisory Board. Education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. The literacy rate in the Territory is 98 per cent. The teacher-to-pupil ratio for government schools is 1 to 20 in primary schools and 1 to 12 in secondary schools. The annual budget of the Ministry of Education amounted to $B 43.7 million in 1989/90 or 14.2 per cent of the total budget, compared with $B 40.6 million in 1988/89.

71. The Bermuda Government has 18 primary schools with enrolments ranging from 119 to 421 students; 8 secondary schools with enrolments of 264 to 578; 5 special schools at primary and secondary levels, which cater to 152 deaf, speech-impaired and handicapped children between 5 and 16 years old; the Opportunity Workshop, which caters to 25 multi-handicapped persons aged 16 years and upwards; and 11 pre-nursery schools. There are also five private schools, of which two are denominational and one is operated by the United States navy in Bermuda. All cater to both the primary and secondary levels. There are some 30 private pre-schools.

72. The Bermuda College provides post-secondary education at the community college level. It is divided into three departments: (a) the Department of Academic Studies, which offers a programme equivalent to the first two years of a Bachelor's degree course for students who are planning to continue their studies abroad; (b) the Department of Commerce and Technology, which provides a wide range of courses for students intending to go into the local business market; and (c) the Department of Hotel Technology, which offers training for students interested in working in the local hotel industry. During the 1987/88 academic year, more than 750 Bermudians were studying at colleges or universities in the United States, over 300 in Canada, 116 in the United Kingdom and 1 in the West Indies.

73. There are 560 Bermudian professional teachers and 250 teachers from the United Kingdom, Canada, the West Indies and the United States. The Territory's educational system reflects both British and North American influences. The development of the Bermuda Secondary School Certificate programme is based on American structure and organization, and the standarized tests are similar to those used in the United States. Courses on the work of the United Nations are included in the civics syllabus at the secondary level and United Nations activities are given general coverage at the primary level in the social studies course.

Notes

1/ The information contained in this paper has been derived from published reports and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations on 10 November 1989 for the year 1988/89.

2/ The Island Sun (Tortola), 10 February 1989; The Royal Gazette (Hamilton), 11 February 1989; and The Financial Times (London), 11 February 1989.

3/ The Royal Gazette (Hamilton), 10 February 1989.

4/ Ibid., 11 February 1989.

5/ Ibid., 15 May 1989.

6/ Ibid., 24 October 1988.

7/ Ibid., 15 June 1989.

8/ Ibid., 27 May 1989.

9/ One Bermuda dollar ($B 1.00 is equivalent to one United States dollar).

10/ The Financial Times (London), 30 August 1989.

11/ The Royal Gazette (Hamilton), 22 June 1989.

12/ Ibid., 25 October 1988.

13/ Ibid., 29 March 1989.

14/ Ibid., 12 October 1988.

15/ Ibid., 16 January 1989.

16/ Ibid., 25 May 1989.

17/ Ibid., 17 June 1989.

18/ Foreign Broadcasting Information Service, 7 November 1989.